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A COMPARITIVE STUDY ON AUTISM AND ASPERGER'S SYNDROME

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Abstract

Objective: Comparing prevalence of Autism in metropolitan of Atlanta and India. To classify Autism and Asperger's syndrome based on various parameters and to formulate guidelines. Measures to rectify these condition based on each individual's situation.

Technique: Pubmed, Science direct, New England journal of medicine, 15 other journals based on autism were referred.

Autism is a developmental condition and it can be distinguished from Asperger syndrome through speech, IQ/intellect, vocabulary, day to day skills and verbal communication.

According to a study conducted based on the prevalence of autism in the Metropolitan of Atlanta it was found that 3.6 per 1000 aged between 3-10 years was Autistic and according to a study in India prevalence was found to be 0.11 per 1000 in rural children and 0.09 per 1000 in urban children .

Conclusion: From the comparative study it was found that Asperger syndrome is a less severe condition and they can live a happy, independent life compared to those with autism.

Treatment and management have to be specifically tailored according to each child and include specialised education programmes and behaviour therapy to maximise the quality of life.

Guidelines can be formulated for both conditions and points can be awarded for their scale of symptoms, thus the extend of condition can be found out.

Keywords: Autism, Asperger's syndrome, speech, independant

SNAKEBITE ENVENOMATION: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY MANAGEMENT & TREATMENT

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Abstract

Envenomation after snakebite is an underestimated and neglected public health issue responsible for substantial illness and death as well as socioeconomic hardship to impoverished populations living in rural and tropical areas. Scarcity and delay of administration of antivenom, poor health services, and difficulties with transportation from rural areas to health centers are major factors that contribute to the high case-fatality ratio of snakebite envenomation. This work reveals about the pathophysiology, treatment and management of snakebite envenomation. Cross sectional analysis of available guidelines and articles related to Snakebite Envenomation and its management. Delayed medical management & lack of public awareness results in increased Mortality. Identification of the species of snake responsible for the bite is important for optimal clinical management. Antivenom is the only effective antidote for snake venom. Awareness about the appropriate first aid for snakebite is necessary.

Key words: Envenomation, Antidotes, Venom, Torniquet, First-aid.

A CASE REPORT ON PLUMMER VINSON SYNDROME

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Abstract

Plummer-Vinson Syndrome is a rare disease characterised by classical triad of dysphagia , iron deficiency anemia and esophageal webs .It can be treated effectively with iron supplementation and mechanical widening of esophagus . A case report on 36 yr old woman admitted to gastroenterology department over the complaints of dysphagia , odynophagia since long ,regurgitation ,weight loss and anemia .Physical examination revealed face and conjunctival pallor .Laboratory findings were consistent with microcytic hypochromic anemia with iron deficiency (haemoglobin 8g/dL , serum iron 14 ug/dL, TIBC 519 ug/dL , ferritin 1.78 ng/mL).Gastrointestinal endoscopy and barium -swallow esophagography detected a web consistent with motility disorder and .Patient was treated with CRE Balloon dilatation along with endoscopic needle knife incision and iron supplementation .The webs were easily disrupted without complication . Plummer Vinson Syndrome , its identification and follow up is considered relevant due to increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma of pharynx and esophagus ,the patient should be followed closely .

Key words: Plummer Vinson Syndrome ,odynophagia ,regurgitation .

